



MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1903.

SOME idea of the enormous outlay that this government will have to make in connection with the Panama Canal is given in the Panama Canal treaty, which the Senate, in executive session on Saturday evening, voted to make public. Besides paying \$40,000,000 to the New Panama Canal Company, \$10,000,000 down to Colombia, and an annual rental of \$250,000, the United States in the treaty agrees to install water works and sewerage systems in the cities of Panama and Colon, and to collect water rents for a term of fifty years. The canal proper is to be started within two years, and is to be completed within twelve years after the work is begun. But if any great difficulty arises Colombia agrees to extend the stipulation for twelve more years. Colombia authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell the United States all its rights, privileges, properties and concessions, as well as the Panama Railroad and all the shares of that company, but the public lands owned by those enterprises shall revert to Colombia, except in the canal zone, which is fixed at about six miles in width. The United States shall have these properties and territory by lease for a term of one hundred years, and shall have the right to have the lease perpetually renewed. The grant is not to affect or invalidate the titles of landholders of the canal zone, nor is it to interfere with highway rights; and the cities of Panama and Colon are not to be included in the canal zone except in so far as lands and other properties therein are included in the property bought from the canal company and railroad company. In accordance with the treaty of 1846-48 the canal zone is to be neutral territory, and the United States will continue to guarantee its neutrality and the sovereignty of Colombia thereover. As expensive as the Panama canal will be it will cost much less than one constructed via the Nicaraguan route, and as it appears that those now in authority in this country are determined to build an isthmian canal, it is well that the cheaper and better route has been selected. But there are many who will always believe that the canal should have been built by private individuals—just as the Suez canal was built.

THE CONSOLIDATION of newspapers throughout the country continues but that in Richmond today, when four newspapers—the Dispatch and the Leader—became two, will cause more surprise to those not familiar with newspaper business than anything that has occurred in Virginia for some time. In making the announcement the Dispatch says: "The change is the inevitable result of newspaper conditions in this city. \* \* \* The territory will not sustain them, and the proprietors had to choose between operating at a loss or reducing the cost of production. This is a simple proposition which every business man will understand." But few people outside a newspaper office realize the expense or appreciate the work and worry attending the publication of a daily paper. In all but the largest cities the remuneration is light and in this practical age, with newspapers, like everything else, it has become a question of the survival of the fittest.

DESPITE the tricks and frauds of the republican leaders in Colorado, and even the turning out of legally elected democratic members of the lower House of that legislature, that body on Saturday evening last re-elected Mr. Teller to the United States Senate. The contest was a bitter one, lasting a week, but the democrats finally got together and won. Mr. Teller has always been a power in Colorado. The State has been republican ever since it was admitted, when it was not popular. Mr. Teller has been a Senator ever since the admission of the State, except when he was Secretary of the Interior in the Arthur administration. He was a republican till he walked out of the St. Louis convention in 1896 on account of the gold standard plank, following which he was re-elected as an independent silver republican. At last the State is able to send a democrat to the Senate and Henry M. Teller is the man.

THE TESTIMONY of Mr. Doblin today before the committee now examining the charges of attempt to bribe Representative Lessor will prove a revelation to all who have been reading the proceedings in connection with the investigation. Doblin retracts all he has previously said concerning Quigg and now says the latter had nothing whatever to do with any attempt to bribe Mr. Lessor in the Holland boat matter. He further says his object in making his original statement was to give material political aid to Mr. Lessor. The observation, ab uno disce omnes, may or may not be applicable in this affair, but a man who testifies to one thing a few days ago and subsequently declares his own deposi-

tions false may justly be suspected. But we live in a day when nothing which occurs in official circles startles us much.

THE STORM CLOUD raised by Germany in the bombardment of San Carlos is about to pass away harmlessly. It is now said that the allied powers are preparing to raise the blockade preliminary to a formal acquiescence in terms of arbitration to be submitted. All peace-loving people will breathe easier upon learning this, no matter which way their sympathies may tend, or what may be their theories concerning the unfortunate Venezuelan trouble.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.

Great activity displayed by members of the diplomatic corps and the fact that not even Sunday did not prevent the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and Italy from calling on Mr. Bowen have caused a general belief here that Mr. Bowen has stated his case in emphatic terms to the allies and that he expects a prompt answer. There is every reason to believe that all three nations will act in conjunction regarding the blockade. It had developed that both Italy and Great Britain are tired hand and foot to Germany, not merely by the tripartite alliance for the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble but by previous agreements in which this last alliance is simply a result. This leaves Germany the master of the field. Accordingly her answer is the answer of all and the others must acquiesce or break from her. To do this would be to threaten the peace of Europe and it is doubtful if either Great Britain or Italy would take the risk.

The hearing of the Lessor bribery charges was resumed before the House committee on naval affairs at 10:45 this morning. Leonard J. Obermeyer, of New York, was the first witness. He was mentioned in Doblin's testimony last week as the man Doblin brought to Quigg in the hope that he might bring Lessor and Quigg to an understanding on the Holland boat matter. His testimony added nothing of interest to the case. At the conclusion of Obermeyer's testimony, Gustavus R. Rodgers, a New York attorney, appeared and was allowed to make a statement to the committee which caused a sensation. "I have been requested to appear for Mr. Doblin," he said. "Mr. Doblin told me that some of his testimony before this committee was true, some of it is not true—false. I advised Mr. Doblin to come before the committee to be examined again. Mr. Doblin had prepared a sworn statement," he continued. "If it reflects on Mr. Lessor, I am sorry because I prize Mr. Lessor's friendship. I am simply doing my duty as counsel in appearing for Mr. Doblin, who is sorry for that which he has committed against Mr. Quigg." Doblin was present while this statement was being made. He was called back to the stand and was sworn again. "In what respect was your testimony on Saturday untrue?" Representative Taylor asked Doblin. "The statements I made regarding Mr. Quigg were not true," said Doblin in a clear voice. "When I saw Lessor here, after the first hearing had appeared in the papers, he said to me, 'You've got to stand for that story.' 'I can't do it,' I said. 'Then I am politically dead.' 'And you'll carry me with you,' I replied. 'I've seen the Speaker,' Lessor said. 'He'll fix it all right.' He went out and came back. He said he had seen the Speaker and that it would be all right, and told me to go before the subcommittee and substantiate his story. The telegram from Lessor upon which I came to Washington is as follows: 'Take midnight train. Come to me. Want to see you. Keep this confidential.' After I had read the paper about the bribery charge, Lessor told me I would have to go before the committee, that they were friends of his, and that nothing would come of it. I said I shouldn't stand for the story, but he said I would have to. After going into details of returning to Washington, finding everyone in the committee room friendly and receiving assurances that everything was all right, and his subsequent testimony. Doblin said: 'I now want to retract every word in which I said that Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe.' 'Did you never mention money to Mr. Lessor at any time?' asked Mr. Rixey, of Virginia. "Yes sir," I said at one time there seems to be a large appropriation here. He said 'yes, the whole thing would come to \$1,700,000. That's the only way money was ever mentioned.' Doblin denied again that Lessor had prompted him as to what to say before the subcommittee, beyond showing him what was in the paper. "Did you come before the committee to tell a lie, so that it might further Mr. Lessor's political end?" Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, asked. "I did," was the reply. "Did you ever perjure yourself before?" Mr. Wheeler asked. "The Rogers objected to the question. 'The question is improper' he said, 'and I instruct my client not to answer it.' Doblin followed his counsel's instructions. "Did you believe it a lie?" "At that time I did not give it thought. I was only trying to substantiate Congressman Lessor's story. I only did what I was told." Further questions were also put to Doblin, but they failed to add more to the facts given above. The committee later took a recess.

Mail advices from the Philippines give an account of an interesting meeting between Aguinaldo and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of W. C. T. U. fame. When Mrs. Gougar reached Manila she sent word to the former insurgent leader that she wished to meet him, and the interview being granted, she called at his home with her husband, several tourist friends, and an interpreter. "Tell Mr. Aguinaldo," Mrs. Gougar said to the interpreter, "that as Americans passing through the city we feel it a great honor to pay our compliments to him. Tell him that we desire to express our appreciation and admiration of the brave fight he made for the independence of his country. Tell Mr. Aguinaldo that I expect and hope before long to see him the president of the real Filipino republic with complete independence." Mrs. Gougar explained to Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who, like Aguinaldo himself, had aspired to become president; that she had exercised her efforts to elect him president before and expected to help to do it in the future; that she corresponded with him and carried letters of recommendation from him.

To this Aguinaldo replied: "I admire Mr. Bryan very much and appreciate fully the great assistance he gave us in the last insurrection. It is really true he will be elected President of the United States." Mrs. Gougar could not quite assure the Filipino of Mr. Bryan's success. The interview ended after Mrs. Gougar had praised Aguinaldo and his followers for their "heroic" conduct and again wished him at the head of "The Independent Filipino Republic."

Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, and Secretary of State Hay this morning signed a protocol extending the time allowed for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity negotiated at Havana by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and the Cuban Secretaries of State and the Treasury. The original time limit set was January 31. For fear that the United States Senate would not ratify the instrument before that date, it was thought best by both Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada to provide for a reasonable extension of time, the exact amount of which is not yet made public.

Maj. Gen. Davis telegraphed the War Department today of the death from small-pox of Lieut. Wm. K. Armstrong. The deceased was appointed to the army from Tuskegee, Ala., in 1901.

Continuation of the contest over the standard bill will be the feature of the week in the United States Senate. Senators opposed to the bill intimate that they would prefer an extra session of Congress rather than accept Senator Quay's measure.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington for Canton, O., at 12:30 tonight to attend the McKinley birthday banquet to be given there tomorrow evening by the Republican League.

Chairman Cullom, of the Senate foreign relations committee had a conference with President Roosevelt this morning over the subject of the Cuban treaty. "We will pass the treaty as soon as we can take it up," said Senator Cullom, after his talk with the President, "but goodness knows when that time will come."

Information reaches here from Canton, Ohio, that Judge William R. Day, of the United States Circuit Court for the Sixth District, has accepted President Roosevelt's offer to place him on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is expected that Judge Day's nomination will be sent to the Senate sometime in February to take the place of Justice Holmes, who will retire within the next two or three weeks. The President will at the same time appoint a successor to Judge Day on the Circuit Court. Official announcement was made at the White House this afternoon of the acceptance by Judge Day, of President Roosevelt's offer to appoint him to the Supreme bench in the place of Justice Holmes.

The story of a daring jail delivery comes by mail from Manila. Fourteen prisoners confined in the provincial jail at Batanga overpowered the guards, killing one, and escaped after seizing all the arms and ammunition in the jail. Two of the prisoners were murdered under circumstances of death.

The subcommittee of the House committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which was commissioned by Congress to investigate the conditions of the coal trade opened its session in the chamber of commerce rooms in Boston, this morning. The endeavor was to the effect that if the railroads would furnish plenty of cars in the course of two or three weeks, the price of coal would drop decidedly.

Information reaches here from Canton, Ohio, that Judge William R. Day, of the United States Circuit Court for the Sixth District, has accepted President Roosevelt's offer to place him on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is expected that Judge Day's nomination will be sent to the Senate sometime in February to take the place of Justice Holmes, who will retire within the next two or three weeks. The President will at the same time appoint a successor to Judge Day on the Circuit Court. Official announcement was made at the White House this afternoon of the acceptance by Judge Day, of President Roosevelt's offer to appoint him to the Supreme bench in the place of Justice Holmes.

The story of a daring jail delivery comes by mail from Manila. Fourteen prisoners confined in the provincial jail at Batanga overpowered the guards, killing one, and escaped after seizing all the arms and ammunition in the jail. Two of the prisoners were murdered under circumstances of death.

The subcommittee of the House committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which was commissioned by Congress to investigate the conditions of the coal trade opened its session in the chamber of commerce rooms in Boston, this morning. The endeavor was to the effect that if the railroads would furnish plenty of cars in the course of two or three weeks, the price of coal would drop decidedly.

Information reaches here from Canton, Ohio, that Judge William R. Day, of the United States Circuit Court for the Sixth District, has accepted President Roosevelt's offer to place him on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is expected that Judge Day's nomination will be sent to the Senate sometime in February to take the place of Justice Holmes, who will retire within the next two or three weeks. The President will at the same time appoint a successor to Judge Day on the Circuit Court. Official announcement was made at the White House this afternoon of the acceptance by Judge Day, of President Roosevelt's offer to appoint him to the Supreme bench in the place of Justice Holmes.

The story of a daring jail delivery comes by mail from Manila. Fourteen prisoners confined in the provincial jail at Batanga overpowered the guards, killing one, and escaped after seizing all the arms and ammunition in the jail. Two of the prisoners were murdered under circumstances of death.

The subcommittee of the House committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which was commissioned by Congress to investigate the conditions of the coal trade opened its session in the chamber of commerce rooms in Boston, this morning. The endeavor was to the effect that if the railroads would furnish plenty of cars in the course of two or three weeks, the price of coal would drop decidedly.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Fire yesterday destroyed property at Burlington, Vt., valued at \$30,000.

David Carson, a traveling salesman of Baltimore, died in the hospital at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last night of Bright's disease.

The Senate late Saturday afternoon held a brief executive session and voted to make the Panama Canal treaty public.

John B. Scott, a well-known hotel man and proprietor of the Howard House, of Washington, and the Hotel Raleigh, of Atlantic City, died yesterday at the latter establishment.

Settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute by a commission of six jurists, three appointed by the United States and three by Great Britain, was provided for by a treaty signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert in Washington on Saturday.

William H. Collins, aged 54 years, chief clerk of the Government Printing Office, and an employee of the establishment for thirty-two years, died last evening at his home in Washington as the result of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered on Friday.

The reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States threatens to raise one of the most serious differences of opinion between Great Britain and the United States that has occurred for years. England holding that the Cuban treaty discriminates against the British West Indies.

James Williams, colored, aged nineteen years, was shot in the temple yesterday by Samuel W. Simms, colored, on Sergeant's road, a mile and a half north of Brookland and a few feet from the District of Columbia line. Williams is at the point of death at the Emergency Hospital. The trouble occurred at the house of Lizzie Moulton, a colored woman, whose husband was away holding religious services in Maryland yesterday, and his wife, according to the story which she told the police, was receiving callers. Simms gave himself up to the Washington police.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Cazenove G. Lee, R. L. Preston, Holmes Conrad, Thomas Nelson Page, Robert W. Hunter, and Randolph McKim, on behalf of the alumni of the University of Virginia, have drafted a plan of government for that institution which has been accepted by the association and which will be laid before the legislature of Virginia. The committee favors an executive head for the university instead of a chairman of the faculty and believes that the selection should be delegated to the board of visitors. The committee also deprecates the system of free tuition at the university.

Accompanying and Northern farmers and truckers have organized to import foreigners to take the place of negro labor.

HOUSE SECRETARIES.—One hundred and fifty of the secretaries of Representatives have formed what they call "a social club." In reality the organization is for the mutual protection of the secretaries. Each Representative is paid \$1200 a year for a secretary, and he pays the secretary himself. The secretaries want to draw their money from the disbursing officer of the House. They declare many Representatives give their secretaries only a few hundred dollars a year and keep the rest; that four and five Representatives hire one secretary and give him one salary; that wives and daughters and sometimes fictitious persons figure as secretaries to the detriment of those who are regularly in the work, and that there are many other abuses of the law.

## LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

In the Senate on Saturday a resolution was offered by Mr. Barksdale requesting the finance committee to inquire into the expediency and cost of providing for a chaplain for the Senate.

"Is that a sort of adjunct to the pure elections bill?" inquired Senator Clayton.

"Yes," said the patron, "but the House of Delegates needs more in that particular instance than the Senate."

The following bills were introduced and referred for report:

Appropriating \$1,000 to the department of agriculture to be used in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of adulterated and unbranded foods.

Conferring upon clerks of circuit courts power to probate wills, name administrators, guardians, etc., in vacation.

To prohibit fire insurance companies from entering into combinations to control rates. The bill is essentially a revival of the old Wharton law, repealed at the last session of the general assembly.

To amend the code in relation to assessment of land and for correcting erroneous assessments. The amendment provides that errors shall be corrected in circuit courts after February 1, 1904.

Senator Opie introduced a bill to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for the immediate relief of the Virginia institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Staunton.

The following bills were taken from the calendar, read a third time and passed:

To amend the pension law.

To amend sections 2864, 2865, 2871 and 2875 of the code in relation to limited partnership.

To amend section 3427 of the code in relation to chancery causes.

## HOUSE.

There were reported from the committee on finance two bills—one fixing the salaries of State officers and employees, and another to compensate the heirs of J. J. Moran for services rendered the State by him in the collection of the direct tax refunded by the Federal government. The appropriation carried by the bill which has already passed the Senate, is \$10,000. Both bills were read a first time.

Mr. Whitehead offered a tonnage tax bill as a revenue producer that places a three-cent tax on each ton of coal and minerals mined in the State.

Mr. Edmundson offered a bill to provide for the establishment, proper construction and permanent improvement of the public roads and landings, and for building and keeping in good order and repair all public bridges, causeways and wharves in the State. The bill authorizes the appointment of county road superintendents and engineers, and leaves the matter of keeping the county roads in repair under the general charge of the board of supervisors of the several counties. No appropriation is made out of the State treasury, and no State board is allowed.

Mr. Lee offered as a substitute for the Cumming and Baker congressional redistricting bill the draft of the present law on this subject.

The House then took up the calendar. Mr. Newhouse, offered an amendment to the general pension bill proposing to pay the expenses of pension commissioners for stationery, postage and necessary expenditures, not to exceed \$5 in each county or city.

The amendment was lost, but one eliminating the requirement that the commissioners shall be freeholders, was adopted.

The House bill to amend section 12 of an act to aid the citizens of Virginia who are disabled by wounds received during the war between the States while serving as soldiers, sailors or marines of Virginia, etc., was ordered to its engrossment.

The Senate next Wednesday will proceed to elect the three new members of the State board of education. It is predicted that the ticket will be Dr. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia; Prof. W. A. Bowles, of Staunton, and President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary.

The House finance committee completed the bill regulating the salaries of the members of the general assembly, State officials and judges. The bill had been passed by the Senate and the House on Saturday added an amendment fixing the salary of the adjutant-general of the State at \$2,000 instead of \$2,500, as decided by the Senate. The salary of the judge of the corporation court of the city of Roanoke was fixed at \$2,500.

The committee inserted the salary to be paid the commissioner of State hospitals at \$2,000 a year, which the Senate left blank until after the duties of the officer had been determined. The Senate recommended the sum of \$10,000 for the expenses of the corporation commission. The House cut the amount to \$7,500, and reduced the salary of the secretary of the commission to \$2,000. The bill was further amended to the effect that after the first year the expense of the corporation commission shall not exceed \$5,000. These are the only changes of consequence in the bill, and after it is passed in the House it will, if the amendments are concurred in, have to go back to the Senate for agreement by that body. The bill was reported to the House on Saturday.

MR. TELLER ELECTED.—On Saturday evening the democratic members of the Colorado Senate and House cast their ballots, 51 in number, for Henry M. Teller to succeed himself as United States Senator. The result was reached after a week of untiring effort, during which many rumors of treachery had been circulated. There were no republicans of either house present, and the legality of the election is not admitted by the republican leaders. Senator Teller expressed his thanks for the patient zeal of the friends which had won for him a victory. He was elected six years ago by a practically unanimous vote of the Legislature, and he disclaimed the belief that any act of his since then has turned the sentiment of the people of Colorado against him. He said he had expected to have to defend his seat against a contest.

Last night ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott, the candidate of the so-called "stalwart" wing of the republican party, announced his practical withdrawal from any further contest and urged the people of Colorado to elect the situation as it stands, by the election of Senator Henry M. Teller to succeed himself.

The weather today has been cloudy and threatening.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.]

Richmond, Va., Jan. 26.—The House today ordered to its engrossment the bill for the relief of the heirs of J. J. Moran, of Falls Church.

The general revenue bill was reported and partially considered.

The Lion bill extending the time for paying pensions under the act of 1902 was passed and the elections committee set Wednesday morning for the consideration of the Barksdale pure elections bill.

## The Venezuelan Blockade.

Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 26.—It is understood that a series of highly important exchanges of opinion concerning the latest developments in Venezuela have passed between London and Washington within the past forty-eight hours. The result, it is said, will relieve somewhat the tension created by the German bombardment. All parties regret that the people are still left in the dark as to how far the ministers have committed the country. The Post deplors the address of Secretary Chamberlain and adds: "That the Secretary of War should be simultaneously abroad mainly for private enjoyment and the foreign secretary indisposed, is deplored as tending to reduce the whole theory of cabinet responsibility in the time of a national difficulty to a nullity."

Berlin, Jan. 26.—It is learned officially that the powers are now jointly considering the guarantees offered by Minister Bowen on behalf of Venezuela for the payment of the various claims. If these guarantees are satisfactory the blockade will be raised immediately.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Great Britain has given her assent to the proposition to raise the Venezuelan blockade and has promised to use her influence with other allies to that end. This information was conveyed to Minister Bowen this morning by Minister Herbert. Italy is ready to co-operate with England, and as soon as Germany gives her consent the blockade will cease.

## The Jenkins-Brown Nuptials.

New York, Jan. 26.—At four o'clock this afternoon Thomas C. Jenkins, of Baltimore, and Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, will be married in St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church by Cardinal Gibbons. The bride elect, who was a protestant, joined the Catholic church in order to marry Mr. Jenkins, who has been a Catholic all his life. She has been receiving instructions from Bishop Farley. Cardinal Gibbons came here to perform the ceremony on a special train, which also brought many Baltimore guests. After the wedding a reception will be held at Sherry's. New York and Baltimore society will be out for the wedding and reception.

## Battle Between Colored Men and Women.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 26.—A sensational battle among twenty colored men and women aroused the city at midnight. It is believed that several are killed or badly wounded. The wife of Joseph Brown was shot through the head and will die. She was found on the railway track and removed just before a train arrived. Twenty or thirty shots were exchanged. The entire police department is on the scene and several arrests have been made. The trouble was started by an attempt on the part of the negroes to chase the whites out of the district, which is populated almost exclusively by negroes.

## Negro Prisoners Break Jail.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 26.—Five desperate negro criminals, two of whom were being held for murder, overpowered jailer Cogbill, of Chesterfield county, last night and made good their escape. The jailer was knocked in the head with a blunt instrument, his pistol taken and his face and body badly bruised by the prisoners. Several teeth were knocked out of his mouth. Early this morning one of the men was recaptured after a desperate fight. Rewards have been offered for the arrest of the others whose names are Charles Ross, Barrell Wilkerson, Will Covington, and George Lassiter.

## Chloroformed by Hazards.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 26.—Trouble among the students in the University of Utah culminated yesterday in a new kind of hazing. Twenty young students from the University called upon Parker B. Pratt, editor of the Chronicle, with the intention of kidnapping him. S. J. Cummings, his room mate, answered the door, and was instantly seized and chloroformed. Cummings was left unconscious upon the street and the kidnappers disappeared. Feeling is bitter against the hazards, and they will be prosecuted if the police can capture them.

## Fire in a Mine.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 26.—Three men were killed and 14 may have perished in a mine fire two miles west of here this morning. The fire started from a stove located in the tipple. Three bodies have been found and it is believed that the others have all succumbed. The rope cable for the cage burned, making escape impossible. The families of the men are around the opening of the mine and are frantic with grief.

## CAUTION.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cents size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by E.S. Leadbeater & Sons.

A Scientific Discovery.

Kodol does for the stomach what which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich blood. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

The Market.

Georgetown, Jan. 25.—Wheat 76.52.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship British Prince collided off Dungeness, England, today with the bark Waterloo. The bark was beached to prevent her from foundering and the British Prince was towed to port badly damaged.

A dispatch from Rome says that while United States Ambassador Meyer was proceeding with the King for a day's hunting today, the automobile car in which they were riding broke down and though the occupants were not seriously hurt, they were badly shaken up.

The Arbeiter Zeitung today reports a sanguinary battle between striking railway workers and troops at Omsk, Siberia. Several hundred workmen and several of the cossacks, the paper says, were killed and 70 wounded. Further details are lacking.

It is stated in official circles in London that the sentence of Colonel Arthur Lynch, condemned to die for high treason, will be commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for life, and that his case will be further considered after he has served a term of years.

The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened in the chapel of Windsor Castle today. The child was named George Edward Alexander Edward. The queen acted as godmother and the king as godfather. The christening cake weighed 300 pounds.

Complete returns show that in the election for deputy held on Saturday, Count Boni de Castellane was elected. He was elected at the general elections, but his election was invalidated by the French chamber of deputies on the ground that Count Boni had used undue influence to obtain the position.

The Manchester, Eng., Dispatch today says that the Duchess of Argyll, King Edward's sister, has declined to patronize the proposed matinee for the benefit of the unemployed "because among the unemployed are so many former soldiers, who have not been fully paid by a grateful country."

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Asked in regard to whether he had received a request from President Roosevelt to succeed Judge Shiras Judge William R. Day, in Canton, O., said today: "I received a tender of the judgeship from President Roosevelt Saturday. I mailed him my acceptance this morning."

The War liner Oriana, which arrived at New York this morning, brought seven shipwrecked seamen from the Uruguayan bark Primus, which was lost off one of the Bahama islands, and the crew of the large Senator Penrose, which was abandoned about 150 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras in a terrible gale.

Three men were killed outright and two others injured in a wreck on the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad near Laporte, Pa., this morning. The wreck was due to a snow clogged switch which sent the engine and 20 cars over an embankment.

Under an order of Justice Gaynor, filed today, the Sheriff is directed to sell the old homestead at White Plains, N. Y., of Clara Morris, the actress, at public auction on February 17th.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Yesterday five negro prisoners confined in the county jail at Chesterfield overpowered the jailer and made their escape.

John Hockman, a prominent farmer of Warren county, died at his home in Chester Gap on Saturday of heart and kidney troubles. He was aged seventy-nine years.

Mr. John C. Norvell, a Charlottesville local merchant, was found unconscious in his room yesterday, and died before his physician's arrival. Death resulted from paralysis.

Miss Eliza Metzger, of Leesburg, daughter of Dr. G. T. Metzger, a prominent druggist of Hillsboro, died suddenly of heart disease at her residence on Friday, aged thirty-seven years.

The handsome country home of the late Dr. Hunter McGuire, Stonewall Jackson's surgeon, situated a short distance from Richmond, was considerably damaged by fire yesterday, the roof being burned off.

A warrant was issued in Hampton on Saturday for Richard Richmond, treasurer of one of the councils of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The warrant charges embezzlement of \$240 of the funds of the order.

Two engines crashed together in the yards of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad, at Bristol, on Saturday, resulting in the instant death of Brake-man Sidney Massie and the serious injury of Engineer Robert Davis.

Capt. James E. Barry died at his residence, in Norfolk, yesterday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a descendant of Commodore John Barry and was one of the wealthiest men of Norfolk.

Dr. James Mercer Garnett McGuire, a prominent physician of Berryville, died on Saturday of heart trouble. Dr. McGuire was a son of Rev. John P. McGuire, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, afterward principal of the Episcopal High School near Alexandria. He was born nearly seventy years ago in Essex county.

A large factory building in Richmond owned by Newton Vaughan and operated as a tobacco stemmy by the Continental Tobacco Company was destroyed by fire last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building contained a large amount of fine tobacco owned by the Continental Tobacco Company, and the loss is estimated by competent tobacco men at \$100,000, fully insured.

Some hounds belonging to the Bull Run Hunt Club on Friday ran a fox into the Portner Deer Park, near Manassas, and not being satisfied with killing the fox, gave chase to the deer and killed three of them. This park, which contains 250 acres of woodland on the Bull Run battlefield, is considered one of the prettiest in the South and at present has about sixty wild deer in it.

## Death of Dr. Stone.

As heretofore stated in the Gazette Dr. H. Stone died at his home in Garrisonville, Stafford county, on January 25th, aged eighty-six years and seven months. He was a member of the M. E. Church South for seventy years and a practicing physician about the same length of time, but had practiced up to the time of his death at Garrisonville for sixty-three years. No guest was more welcome than the Tri-Weekly Alexandria Gazette to which he had been a subscriber for over fifty years. Words fail to express his loss to the community and he will be missed for many years.

Garrisonville, Va., Jan. 24.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the SOUTHERN EXPANDED METAL COMPANY will be held at its principal office in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, at three o'clock p. m. on the 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1903.

WM. C. LEWIS.

## Fifty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.

## SENATE.

During the routine business in the Senate this morning Mr. Platt (N. Y.) reported from the committee on printing a bill for which he asked immediate consideration. Mr. Quay objected.

Mr. Hale said he hoped things had not come to such a pass that the Senator from Pennsylvania, who had confiscated all the time of the Senate after 2 o'clock, would now attempt to confiscate the time set aside for the consideration of the miscellaneous business. He characterized such action as ruthless and pitiless.